

THE INDIANS.

Detroit, Philadelphia, New York and Boston clubs. The franchises of both the Buffalo and Providence teams are now in the hands of the League and no others will be issued. The schedule for the season will consist of one hundred games, each club playing twenty games with the others, and the programme will be arranged with fifty games played in each league city; played in engagements of two weeks' duration and at intervals of two weeks.

they are excellent horsemen and expert marksmen, equal, in these respects, to the best regular troops in the world. It is manifestly impossible to permanently overawe and hold in subjection such bodies of savages by a show of any force far inferior to them in numbers. Considerable progress has doubtless been made towards the civilization of some tribes, but their savage nature has not yet been greatly changed and

their love of war is not greatly diminished, while temptations to engage in hostilities and opportunities to do injury have been vastly increased. The reservations are now surrounded by great herds of cattle, and by vast fields of wheat and corn, and by thousands of defenceless settlers. When the lapse of a few years has dulled the recollection of past pun-

ishment only a slight provocation will be needed to induce the young warriors to yield to such tempting opportunities, and satiate their native thirst for blood and plunder, and their brutal lust. A great majority of the large frontier population are strangers to the earlier history of the Indian country. They have settled there since the Indians were located upon the reservations. Relying upon Government protection, they are perfectly unconcerned

tection, they are apparently unconscious of any danger, while, in simple truth, they are liable at any moment to experience all the horrors of savage warfare. Nothing short of the immediate presence of a superior force can be relied upon to restrain the In-

dians from an outbreak until they have advanced far beyond their present stage of civilization. Of course troops could soon be concentrated to subdue any rebellious tribe, but the damage which might be done, even in the time required for this purpose, would be enormous, as compared with anything in our past experience of Indian wars. The number of Indians in this division, as reported by the Interior Department, is

about 175,000. Of these about 53,000 are rated as peaceable, the remaining 122,000 being more or less uncivilized and warlike. Their warriors number at least 25,000—equal to the entire strength of the United States army; or two thirds more than the whole number of troops serving in this division. It is manifest that this numerically smaller

force of troops cannot absolutely prevent an Indian outbreak in the future as it has not in the past. The probabilities of such outbreaks may have diminished in the last few years, and undoubtedly the facilities for suppressing them have greatly increased by the means of rapid transportation of troops by rail. But the question to be now considered is whether the vast increase of immigration in the life and property

terests in the life and property involved does not now demand that such military measures adopted as will surely prevent in the future any wholesale destruction of life and property by the uncivilized tribes of the country? It is my duty to plainly and clearly present this question for the consideration of the authorities.

Following up this line of argument General Schofield says: "I desire pointedly invite attention to the fact that, while our present force can by concentration subdue any rebellious tribes as has so often been done heretofore, the warlike tribes are no less prepared for war now than they have been at any former period; and that our present military force is manifestly insufficient

to prevent or promptly suppress Indian outbreaks. I beg leave to submit that in a country of fifty millions of people fifty thousand men would be a small army to be maintained with the same reference to possible foreign wars; but when a country has constant daily wars for nine tenths of that force to protect

their people and their property again destruction by savage tribes in the midst, it is extremely unwise to limit the army to its present strength. It well might the great cities of the country limit their police force to one half of that which experience has shown to be necessary for daily service, with a reserve for great emergencies."

General Crook, commanding the Department of Arizona, in his annual report describes at considerable length

the circumstances which attended the outbreak of the Chiricahua war. Geronimo, Mangus, and other chiefs last spring, and declares substantially that the want of harmony between the agents of the Interior Department and the military makes such outbreaks possible. His detailed account of the

General Crook in January last, in a letter to the Adjutant-General, asked that he be restored to the control of the Indians for whom he was held responsible. In another letter to

Adjutant-General in February General Crook writes: "As this right of control has now been withdrawn from me I must respectfully decline to be longer held responsible for the behavior of any Indians on that reservation."

Indian Outrages in Arizona.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 3. — special from Tombstone says: Indians attacked the town of Duncan, on Southern Pacific road, and killed man yesterday. They cut the telegraph wire between Wilcox and Fort Grant. The military operator warned the rangers in the town to go home and protect their families. The Indians are between Persip's ranch and Camp Grant.

A still later dispatch says that a
rrier from D. H. Smith's store, who
sent to warn the people who live
Stockton pass, was chased into
Grant to-day. It is feared that all
families in that vicinity have been
dered.

Base-Ball Matters.

CHICAGO, December 3.—The committee in charge of the affairs of the National Base-ball League has decided to limit the number of clubs in the league to six. They are the Chicago, St. L.